

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING NEAR SAARBRUCK.

THE NEEDLE GUN PROVES ITSELF SUPERIOR TO THE CHASSE-POUT.

BASE OF OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

NO BATTLE EXPECTED FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

Napoleon and the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, July 23.

At the reception of the Corps Legislatif by Napoleon yesterday, President Schneider, in the name of the Corps Legislatif, addressed the Emperor as follows:

Sire—The Corps Legislatif has terminated its labors; it has unanimously voted all subsidies and all laws needed for the national defense, thus giving a signal proof of its patriotism. It is true that he who declares war, but he who causes it, is the real author, there will be one voice among the nations to lay the responsibility upon Prussia, who madly, unprovokedly, and without cause, has attacked Europe for the benefit of peace, has conspired against our security and attacked our honor. In such a case France, knows her duty. Ardent hopes follow you to the army, which, accompanied by your son, you take command of. Behind you, behind our army, so accustomed to carry high the standard of France, is the nation. Remit, without uneasiness, the anxiety to your august spouse. She will unite with the authority which her great qualities insure the force given by the liberal institutions inaugurated by you. The heart of the nation is with you and the army.

To this the Emperor replied as follows:

Messieurs! I experience great satisfaction on the eve of my departure for the army, in being able to thank you for the patriotic cooperation you have given my government. War is legitimate when it is made with the assent of the country and the approbation of its representatives. You are right in recalling the words of Montesquieu. The true author of a war is not he who declares, but he who renders it necessary. We have done all that depends on us to avoid it, and I may say that the entire nation in its irrefragable force has sanctioned our resolutions. I confide in you, in parting, the Emperor, who will call you around him should circumstances require. He knows how to all consensually the duty which the position imposes. I take with me my son. He will learn in the midst of the army how to serve his country. Resolved to pursue with energy the great mission confided to me, I leave to the success of the arms, I know that France is standing behind me, and that God protects us.

French Proclamation to War—Napoleon's Demands in the Hohenzollern Case.

BRUSSELS, July 23.

France on Prussia, show that Prussia had no alternative but a refusal of them. France demanded from the Berlin Government a pledge that no German soldier ever ascend the Spanish throne; that one of the Hohenzollern Princes should reside permanently in Paris as a hostage of guarantee to this pledge, or that a very large amount of money should be deposited in France as security of its observance, the money to be forfeited should the pledge be violated. It was also demanded, as an alternative, for this, that the Rhenish province of Prussia be handed over to French keeping, to be held by France until the period of the death of the last Prince of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The Berlin Official Gazette declares that before the present war closes Germany, with the other powers of Europe, will exact from France special guarantees for the observance of peace hereafter; and that in case of her refusal to give them, the united forces will so cripple the French Empire as to prevent further mischief on her part.

In the North German Parliament yesterday Dr. Simon read a dispatch from America, announcing that the Germans of St. Louis offered \$1,000,000 in aid of the wounded and widows and orphans of the war.

Prussian Feeling is Like the Uprising of the North after Sumter—Prussia Taken by Surprise—Universities Closing and Students Enlisting—Slow Concentration—Prussians Mean to March on Paris.

LONDON, Friday, July 23.

The army movements on both sides are slow. A special correspondent writes from Berlin, on the 20th inst., that Prussia was actually taken by surprise. Nobody contemplated a war. Hence the concentration of forces is less advanced than with the French, nor will Von Moltke be hurried. There are two methods of mobilizing the Prussian army. The quicker is when regiments march as they are, not waiting for the reserves, which follow when ready. The more regular method is when regiments await their reserves till their ranks are full. The latter and slower method has now been adopted, showing that Prussia is in no dread of the threatened immediate invasion.

No soldier of the famous corps of Prussian Guards has yet left Berlin. Infantry reserves were arriving on Tuesday, and regiments were expected to march on Friday.

Reactionism and confidence increase daily. The feeling throughout Germany is only comparable to that of the North when Sumter was attacked. Still, the financial and commercial distress is terrible, and there are innumerable failures of big and strong houses.

It is perfectly understood in Berlin, that the German army, if victorious, will march to Paris. The railroad freight traffic has ceased, and the passenger traffic closes on the 24th.

Göttingen University is closed, and all the students have enlisted. From Bonn 300 are expected. All the universities will soon close.

The London Daily News has a special from Strasbourg of the 21st instant, saying the defenses depend much on the water, which is now so low that the place is comparatively weak. Additional works are in progress. The garrison numbers about six thousand, and besides there are in camp about ten thousand more. Communications across the river continue by ferry. Correspondents of La Liberté and La Bapelle have been arrested, one while sketching the fortifications, and the other by reason of his speaking French with a German accent. Both have subsequently been released. The correspondent arrested yesterday, at Metz, is now reported to be William H. Russell, journeying towards Prussia.

Although the Journal Officiel to-day reiterates Le Bon's order that no journalists shall be admitted to the French army, it is reported that one pass was issued to the correspondent of an English Bonapartist paper. In France only official army news is to be allowed. The French expeditionary naval force is expected to sail from Cherbourg on Saturday.

A Projected Alliance between France and Prussia.

LONDON, July 25.

The Times publishes and vouches for the authenticity of the following projected treaty submitted by France to Prussia. The preamble sets forth that "the King of Prussia and

Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two governments and peoples, &c., hereby concludes the following treaty:

In the first article Napoleon admits and recognizes the late acquisitions of Prussia from Austria; in the second, the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxembourg; in the third, the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted; in the fourth, France, finding it necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia tenders her assistance to that measure; the fifth article is the usual one of offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations.

[We assume that this treaty, if a genuine document, was submitted by France at some time anterior to the late declaration of war; probably, after the withdrawal of the candidature of Prince Leopold. The rejection by Prussia of this proposition may prove to have been the immediate cause of the rupture of diplomatic relations.]

A French Reconnaissance—Two Prussians Killed.

FORBACH, July 25.

The Prussians have been repulsed at Karlin. A reconnaissance has been made on Prussian soil by the French.

New York, July 25.

A special to the Herald says: "The Prussians left two Prussians on French soil at Karlin."

On a Raid—Concentration of the French Troops.

BERLIN, July 25.

A body of landers passed the border near Saarbrück, tore up the railroad toward Metz for a long distance, destroyed the viaduct, and returned to camp without loss.

A French force is concentrating on the coast near the Belgian frontier.

The inhabitants of the island near the mouth of the Elbe have removed, leaving the French without pilots.

Sailing of the French Fleet—The Evacuation of Rome—A Beggary Account of Prisoners.

PARIS, July 25.

The Toulon fleet sailed to-day to reinforce that of Cherbourg.

The gradual evacuation of Rome has been decided upon.

Viscount de Friesland, the present French Minister to Chili, succeeds Paradol at Washington.

The Journal of Metz says the French have taken forty prisoners so far.

The Emperor presided at a council of ministers yesterday.

Thanks of the Prussian Parliament and People of the Germans of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.

The following dispatch was received to-night from the President of the North German Parliament, in reply to the address adopted by the meeting held here last Monday night:

Your telegram of the 19th inst. has been brought to the knowledge of King William, of the Reichstag, and of the German people. I am instructed by a unanimous resolution of the Reichstag to tender to you and our brethren beyond the sea, in the name of the whole German nation, our deep gratitude and thanks for this expression of your devotion. You are separated by wide distances from your old home, but your hearts beat warmly for the fatherland.

You shall find your people true, and your faith in the future of Germany shall be fulfilled. So will it, God. Signed, SIMON.

France and the Rights of Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

The State department has official notice that France, in the present war, adheres to the Treaty of Paris, as well in regard to the United States as to other powers. Prussian property in American bottoms will be respected, unless contraband of war, and American property in Prussian bottoms will be respected.

Neither Prussia nor France will be allowed to purchase vessels or war supplies in this country.

Ireland Sides with France.

DUBLIN, July 25.

The sympathy of Ireland is almost entirely with France. Large meetings were held here, in Cork and elsewhere yesterday, at which strong resolutions in favor of the French were adopted.

The Sineews of War.

FLORENCE, July 25.

The Italian Chambers have authorized the negotiation of a loan of six million lire.

Volunteering in France—The Corps Legislatif Summarily Suspended—Movements of the Emperor.

PARIS, July 25.

The number of volunteers already enrolled in France is 110,000.

It is tolerably certain that the Duke of Palikao will be commander-in-chief of the Army of the Baltic.

The Journal Officiel publishes a decree closing the sessions of the Senate and Corps Legislatif. The Journal has several other official announcements; one touching the inviolability of the neutrality of neighboring powers, and another in regard to strengthening the fortifications of France.

It is reported to-day that the Emperor has gone to Cherbourg to visit the fleet. It is now said that the Emperor will go to the front about next Thursday.

A Curious Conversation—The Bargaining between Bismarck and Napoleon.

LONDON, July 25.

The Daily Telegraph prints to-day, in large type, a communication recounting an interview had with the Emperor Napoleon a fortnight ago. The Emperor had no thought of making war upon Prussia. He was still unprepared, but France was slipping from his hands, and in order to rule he must lead France to war. The Emperor related the contents of the dispatches which had passed between himself and Bismarck, claiming that the latter wanted too much and wanted it too soon. The Emperor demanded Luxembourg in 1866 as an equivalent for his neutrality in the war between Prussia and Austria. Bismarck replied by demanding Holland as an equivalent for Luxembourg. To this the Emperor replied that should the independence of Holland be attacked by Prussia it would be regarded by France as a declaration of war. Count Benedetti was present when these facts were elicited.

The Prussians Cross the Border—A Successful Reconnaissance—The Chassepot and the Needle-gun.

SAARBRÜCK, July 24, via Berlin.

17th Regiment of the line captured the French customhouse at Schrecklingen. The officers of the customhouse made a stout resistance, and were all killed or captured. One Prussian officer was slightly wounded in this engagement.

The deserters from the French army are very numerous. They are continually coming within the Prussian lines.

The French Base.

LONDON, July 25.

The French base of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz. The centre is between Bitchoche and St. Arnold. The second line is at Metz, and is capable of expansion to the centre and to Thionville.

No Battle for Several Days.

PARIS, July 25—Night.

No report of a battle has been received. Indeed, no battle is expected to take place for several days.

The Position of Cuba—A Denial by Bismarck—The Disposition of the Dutch Troops.

LONDON, July 24.

The Saturday Review does not think the fortunes of Cuba will be effected one way or another by the European complications. "The duty of the press in these war times," the same paper says, "is difficult. Holland, particularly, begs for silence about the disposition of the Dutch troops."

BERLIN, July 23.

In the North German Parliament last evening Count von Bismarck denied the assertion of the Duke of Grammont that Germany had confessed the impossibility of Prince Hohenzollern's candidacy. He asserted that from the time the government first knew of the project nothing personal or official was said to Benedetti about it.

Lieutenant-General de Kirchbach will command the Fifth army corps, and Lieutenant-General de Goltz the Eighth.

PARIS, July 23.

The Swiss Legation at Paris has been charged with the protection of the interests of Bavarian citizens.

The Dutch Consul will protect the French citizens in Prussia.

Belgium has forbidden the exportation of horses.

The Very Latest.

WASHINGTON, July 25—10 P. M.

There are no indications whatever of an early battle between the French and Prussian armies.

WAR TOPICS.

The Rothschilds, King William and Napoleon III.

[From the Staats Zeitung.]

"There will be no war," said lately the aged widow of Mayer Anselm Rothschild to an acquaintance, "for my son will not give them the money." This was, doubtless, a very naive idea of her grandson, Alfonso Rothschild, when he came to Paris to induce the King of Prussia to give up his obstinate purpose and to grant some small concession to the longed-for peace of the continent. Perhaps he was right to say to the King that the Rothschilds would furnish him no money; and that if he did not take pity on the embarrassment of the French Emperor they would employ all the financial power to the injury of Prussia and Germany.

However, King William cares nothing for all the Rothschilds in the world. He has a well-filled treasury, with more than thirty millions of hard dollars, the exact opposite of the French treasury, whose accounts show nothing except on the debit side. Besides, the Council of the North German Confederation, relying on the future approbation of the Diet, has granted him an unlimited credit. The King, accordingly, is unwilling to receive the financial aid of Prussia; and while he himself packed off the impertinent Count Benedetti with a round answer, he sent the Emperor of Prussia to the aid of the Emperor of Germany.

At this Mr. Alfonso gets angry and resigns his office as Prussian consul-general in Paris. He has granted his money to the Emperor of Prussia on his part; for he would by no means be a suitable person to represent the commercial interests of Germany in the French capital at the present time. He ought also to be proud, for so warmly supporting the interests of the Emperor Napoleon. Gratitude is a beautiful but not a very frequent virtue. When the Prince's father, in 1848, made Paris the personal acquaintance of Louis Napoleon, he was worth about two hundred millions. In consequence of the two hundred millions, in consequence of the convenient information received from the Cabinet of the President at the time of the coup d'état, and since then from the Cabinet of the Emperor, he has become worth two thousand millions, the greater part engaged in all sorts of speculations and enterprises, which would turn out disastrously if anything unexpected should happen to the Emperor.

Prussia and the War.

[From the New York Times.]

The King of Prussia, in his speech to the North German Parliament, on the opening of the session, alluded to the war as a struggle "without which Europe can never be at lasting peace." This is a very candid commentary on the situation. The policy of Prussia is to bring it to a close. The policy of France is to prolong it. It is, as the Spanish plot would be, what they are, war was inevitable. Even if it could be averted now—and nothing short of a miracle could do so—the contest would have to be brought out at some future date. The Prussian authorities are anxious to take the leading place in Europe. We do not now say which we ought to sympathize with. That is a matter of feeling and of opinion. What we have to deal with is the fact that the war has been clearly foreseen by Count von Bismarck as by the Emperor Napoleon. It is nonsense to say that Napoleon has taken Prussia unawares. Bismarck laid down a course of action which it was only a matter of time before Napoleon would be ready to push on his plans, well knowing in what quarters he would provoke opposition. First of all, Austria had to be cleared out of the way. That was a matter of no great difficulty. But that was not all. France had grave interests at stake, and it was only a question at what point of Bismarck's design she would step in and interfere. Perhaps the Prussian minister did not take into account the Spanish plot, but the Prussian minister was not probably a did foresee it, and determined to provoke the unavoidable conflict on that very question. He has not been caught in a trap. He knew very well that a war with France would complete his great project of "German unity," by bringing over to his side the Emperor Napoleon. It is in his favor to present that the French people are at his back, not to vacillate the possibility of Austria and Italy likewise ranging themselves on his side. The support of England is counted upon for Prussia—no one can say with what justice for the foreign politics of England are always a middle. England went into a costly war for the purpose of maintaining a Mohammedan Prince in Europe. She gave her sympathies to the Southern States at a time when it was very necessary for her future well-being that she should have supported the North. She looked on and saw Denmark crushed, notwithstanding that a Danish Princess is to be the figure Queen of England. No one would be surprised if she were now decided to make deadly enemies of her nearest neighbors and her most powerful ally. Prussia would receive her aid, and leave her to settle her own case with France. We are told that the case of Prussia is the cause of

liberty. It may be so—we do not propose to go into that question at present. But this march was not above making terms with despotism. It was only the other day that liberty of speech and of the press was suppressed in Prussia. When the war against Austria was decided, it has been stated, and never contradicted, that Bismarck promised the Emperor Napoleon the Rhine Province as the reward of his neutrality. This bargain is said to have been concluded at Biarritz. The Emperor has waited for the fulfillment of the contract, and instead of getting his promised spoils, he has seen Prussia endeavoring to extend her protecting arms beyond the Pyrenees. We say not only beyond the Pyrenees, but the Elbe. Doubtless, for after all, they were German. But there is such a document as the "Treaty of Prague" in existence, and instead of fulfilling the stipulations it involved, Bismarck has treated it with derision. These are among the causes of the war, which historians will have to consider, and which we may as well keep in sight now. We commend the German here and elsewhere for the patriotic ardor that has been kindled in their breast. They are quite in the right. They pursue a course which is highly honorable to them—only outside observers may be permitted to recognize the truth that the French people. The two great intriguers of the age are now standing with crossed swords. We, as spectators, may sympathize with either, but we cannot but feel that both are seeking territorial conquest. The lust of power is not confined to either side. Nothing is easier than to predict the overthrow of Napoleon. After him, however, the world will survive. And before she can be overthrown, we must expect a war on a scale which even this blood-stained century has never seen surpassed.

"The Best Soldier in France."

The Army and Navy Journal of the 23d makes the following assertion:

As Von Moltke was hardly known to readers out of Prussia, anterior to the splendid campaign which ended in the defeat of the French, his name will be due whatever of successful strategy shall characterize the French army in the coming war as is yet unnamed. General Louis Jules Trochu is to-day undeniably the best soldier of France. He is now thirty years of age. A graduate of the Staff School of St. Cyr, he was made lieutenant in 1840, and promoted to a captaincy in 1843. His first campaign was in the Crimea, where he was in Algeria. Chief d'escadron and major in 1846, and lieutenant-colonel in 1853, his first European service was in the Italian campaign. At the commencement of the Crimean war he was made chief of the staff of the army of the Danube, and by reference to Kluge's History, it will be seen that in all conferences with Lord Raglan, Trochu, rather than St. Arnaud, or Robert, was spokesman for the French. Throughout the campaign, having been made general of brigade in 1854, he occupied this position of confidential staff officer of the commander-in-chief, an office analogous to that of the adjutant-general, given in just recognition of his military ability and skill. In 1854 he reached his grade of general of division. Two years after he was charged with the preparation of a plan to reorganize the army, and in 1857 he has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he has it in the most flattering degree. His essays upon organization, "L'Armée Française," published in 1857, ran through ten editions. Trochu is known to have anticipated the event of war with Prussia. A recent pamphlet from his pen, which unfortunately cannot be obtained in this country, develops an immense deal of his ideas of the conduct of a fighting field, and palpably indicates the national impulse as occupying the strategic mind. Should the war survive its first stages, Trochu is the man to whom we are likely to be a long one, Trochu's name may chance to appear at the head of the French armies.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

—The French are Italy promises to maintain a friendly attitude towards France. The latter declines other aid unless Austria interferes. Reports are favorable from the diplomatic agents in Denmark and Spain. Russia, however, seems inclined to favor the Germans.

—Many of our readers may not have a fair understanding of the word "rentes," which occurs so constantly just now in our foreign dispatches, and whose rise and fall seem to constitute the financial barometer of Paris. They are the funded debt of France, not, however, in the form of bonds, but simply loans from the people. These loans are entered to the credit of the lenders on the government ledgers and draw a specified rate of interest. The holders of the debt are called "rentiers," and the fluctuation in its value denotes popular distrust or confidence in the government.

—The quality of the Prussian soldiery as to their personal and family respectability is probably higher than that of any nation in Europe. The rigorous rule for all, even the highest, commencing in the rank; the excellence of Prussian educational systems, and the sober enthusiasm of the German people, constitute them a dangerous opponent. The French have more élan; but the Prussians, like the Anglo-Saxons, will bear whipping, and, after a defeat or two, may, perhaps, feel just ready to begin. On the other hand, the French have always been demoralized by reverses.

—Auber's opera of "La Muette de Portici," known to English theatre-goers by the name of "Masaniello," was always accounted mischievous in political tendencies. The sparkling music, the tremendous élan of the chorus, raised the inflammable Frenchman to a pitch of nervous excitement, and royalty proscribed the charming and inspiring strains to French audiences. In 1830 the production of "Masaniello" in Brussels was the last once that turned the scale. The audience, after hearing the market chorus and the sufferings of the dumb girl and the vengeance of her brother, rushed into the streets, built up barricades, and all Europe was speedily in flames. Just now Napoleon III permits Parisians to hear the "Masaniello."

—The "Masaniello" hymn, after being interdicted and replaced by the old royalist song of "Donaos the Brave," is again heard in the streets of Paris. It always used to be the to-do of the barricade, but, singularly enough, it now returns to its first purpose. Originally written by Rouget de Lisle, an officer of the Strasbourg garrison, in the days of the first republic, for express use as a war song by the army of the Rhine, its introduction to Paris was by the band of Marsellaise sympathizers brought to the capital by Barboux in 1792. They chanted it in their march through the streets to their work of blood. The declamation of the hymn by Rachel was one of the most inspiring efforts by that great actress. Its effect on the audience was electric.

—Castle Garden, in New York; the Mecca of foreigners, no longer echoes to the tread of the countless hosts of German immigrants that for so many years have sought refuge under the banner of liberty. The sudden change in the aspect of affairs in Europe, and especially the stringent laws of Prussia regarding her citizen soldiery leaving her dominions during a foreign war, have suddenly checked the exodus of Germans. Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, the great centres of emigration to this country, are now doubtless blockaded by French squadrons, and as there are no steamship lines from Trieste, in Austrian territory, to this country, there is no possible outlet, unless it be through Holland, whose ports are watched with jealous eyes by the enemies of Germany.

The harvest in Oregon exceeds that of any former year.

THE RADICAL COUNCIL.

SCOTT TO BE RENOMINATED UNANIMOUSLY.

A COLORED MAN FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The War of the Contending Delegations—Triumph of the DeLarge Wing—Whittemore Looming up for Congress.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25.

The Radical State Convention assemblies in the Senate Chamber in the capitol at noon to-morrow. At this moment R. B. Elliott, (colored), the Assistant Adjutant-General, and a member of the lower House, is the most prominent candidate for president of the convention. Ex-Congressman Whittemore, the seller of cadetships, is next in favor.

The city is alive with delegates, and the canvass between the rival delegations from Charleston is very active. Congressman Bowen has his headquarters at the Columbia Hotel. DeLarge, the leader of the left wing, has his headquarters at his rooms in Main street. The friends of DeLarge are jubilant, claiming that a large majority of the delegates are in favor of admitting the DeLarge delegation, and will reject all compromises proposed by the Bowentites. These last, it is said, proposed that both delegations should be admitted, and that each delegation should cast nine votes—one-half the vote of Charleston County. Another proposition was that all the DeLarge delegation be admitted excepting T. J. Mackey, in whose place one of the Bowen delegates should be taken. Failing in this, the Bowen delegates offered to withdraw from the convention, provided that DeLarge's friends agreed to hold another county convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress from Bowen's district. This was also declined.

It is believed that R. K. Scott will be unanimously nominated for re-election as Governor, and that A. J. Ransler, colored, will be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

A caucus of the delegates to the State Convention will be held this evening.

A caucus of the delegates from the First (Whittemore's) Congressional District will be held to-night at Nickerson's Hotel, Whittemore's headquarters.

President Magrath and Vice-President Tyler, of the South Carolina Railroad, arrived here this evening, on a business visit. Their main object is the location of the new buildings for the South Carolina Railroad Company.

THE MILITIA OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALPH, N. C., July 25.

Writs of habeas corpus for the citizens arrested at Yanceyville were issued by Judge Mitchell, and served on Kirk last Friday, when Kirk took them up and arrested, and still holds in custody, the officers serving them. Governor Holden will respond to-morrow to the order of the Chief Justice requiring him to produce A. G. Moore, one of the Alamance prisoners. It is not known what the answer will be.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

ATLANTA, July 25.

Moses H. Bentley, the colored messenger of the House of Representatives, was shot and instantly killed to-day, by Malcolm Claiborne, a colored representative from Burke County. The cause was a private quarrel. Claiborne was expelled by the House and is lodged in jail.

An election this fall is considered a foregone conclusion.

THE MALCONTENT MORMONS.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 25.

A crowd of Mormons insulted Colonel Findlay and his guests last night, and broke up a party which he was giving to General Auger and staff. George Cronin, a prominent member of the anti-Brigham Young party, was found dead to-day, and is said to have committed suicide.

THE LOST CHILD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.

The Governor has received a telegram from the Mayor of Cincinnati, asking whether a reward would be paid for the recovery of Thomas Digby's child, stolen in New Orleans, and supposed to have been sacrificed in the Vendou orgies. The Governor replied that the reward would be paid upon the delivery of the child to his father.

HOT-TEMPERED COOLIES.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.

One hundred and fifty Chinese on a plantation near the city, becoming dissatisfied, seized Cunt Wing, the Chinese contractor, and held him until he was released by the Metropolitan police. The ringleaders have been arrested.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Mack, the negro minstrel, is dead.

The revenue yesterday was \$940,000. The Benevolence at Simon's Bay, in South Africa, on June 2. All well.

Majors George A. and James W. Forsyth accompany General Sheridan to Europe.

Two men were killed yesterday at Lowell, by the fall of a grain elevator. Three men are said to be in the ruins.

Rear Admiral Turner, commanding the Pacific fleet, has sailed from Callao for San Francisco to turn over the command to Admiral Winslow.

The steamers Tuscarora and Pilgrim, and the monitors Wyandotte, Ajax and Manhattan sailed from Southwest Pass, yesterday, for Key West.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Staunton, Va., yesterday, in furtherance of the Valley Railroad. Colonel Mike Harman resigned the presidency of the road, and stated that General Lee would accept the presidency of the road, in connection with his duties at Washington College, by consent of the board of trustees.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

A Dastardly Outrage—The Colored Militia Fire into the Heart of the Town.

A Clinton correspondent of the Laurens Herald calls the attention of that paper to one of the most dastardly outrages that was ever put upon a peaceful community. He says: "In obedience, I suppose, to orders, the colored people of this town, and ten miles around, have for a month past met on every Saturday, within two hundred yards of the heart of the town, to parade and drill. Until last Saturday the community had not been materially disturbed, but on that day, some three hundred of these military men being on the parade ground, they every man discharged his shot, and fired into the heart of the town. The ostensible object was to drive off two colored men who came riding toward them."

"Every one believes that the whole matter was a plan to get a riot for the purpose of making capital for the election, and that there was an understanding between these two Democrats (so-called) negroes and the balance of them. At any rate, though a hundred negroes were discharged, not a scratch can be found on the persons aimed at, while the balls whistled thick and fast around the town, very fortunately hurting no one."

"They say the colored military appeared in town to arrest these two men on the charge that they were hired by white men to make the disturbance. The endeavor seems to doubly outrage an innocent and already outraged community. We all know that money can make some people do a good deal of hard swearing."